The People's Korea

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Pyongyang-Prague Ties Strengthened As President Kim Il Sung Reaches Unanimity of Views with Mr. Husak

As his fourth leg of a planned trip of the Soviet Union and East European countries, President Kim Il Sung arrived in Prague on June 4 for an official goodwill visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

A DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung left Chongjin on May 16 by special train for an official goodwill visit to the Soviet Union and East European countries.

The DPRK leader has already visited the Soviet Union (May 23-25), Poland (May 27-29) and East Germany (May 29-June 2).

As to the purpose of his visit to Czechoslovakia President Kim Il Sung stated in a June 4 banquet speech:

"We are on this visit to your country to see you again with a sincere desire to deepen our fraternity, further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, exchange views on the matters of mutual concern in carrying out our common cause of peace and socialism and witness the vivid struggle of the Czechoslovak people who are vigorously advancing on the road of socialism."

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the President and government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on June 4 arranged a grand banquet at the Presidential Palace in Prague in honour of President Kim Il Sung who also serves as the General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

On June 4, Prague was pervaded with deep emotion and jubilation as the DPRK party and state delegation led by President Kim Il Sung arrived at the central railway station, reported the official Korean Central New Agency in a dispatch from Prague.

The KCNA reported that the central railway station of Prague where President Kim Il Sung got off the train and the streets of the capital were beautifully decorated in festive attire.

The six kilometer long route from central railway station to the Prague Palace where the guest house is situated was bustling with more than 100,000 people, said the KCNA.

President Kim Il Sung on June 4 met Mr. Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, who called on him at the guest house.

President Kim Il Sung had a talk with President Gustav Husak in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

That day, a grand function was held at the Prague Palace in welcome of the Korean leader.

The plaza in front of the Prague Palace where the welcome function took place was crowded with tens of thousands of working people from all walks of life and students in the capital who turned out to welcome the DPRK President.

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Tete-a-tete talks were held in Prague on May 5 between President Kim Il Sung and President Gustav Husak. (KCNA Radiophoto)

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DPRK Decides Not to Attend Summer Olympics

The Democratic People's Republic of Korea decided not to send its team to the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles.

The decision came in a statement made public by the DPRK Olympic Committee on June 2. Here is the text of the statement:

The Olympic Committee of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made preparations to send most excellent sportsmen to the 23rd Olympic Games in Los Angeles and make the games a grand festival.

In particular, we initiated the talks between delegates of the north and south Olympic Committees, reflecting the ardent desire of the fellow countrymen and our sportsmen to form a single team of the north and south and jointly proceed into the 23rd Olympic Games and have made all sincerity and efforts for their successful progress.

But the anti-communist, anti-socialist manoeuvres are being openly committed in the United States with the approach of the 23rd Olympic Games, contrary to our expectations.

It was natural that many countries should express deep apprehensions for this and demanded a rectification of the manoeuvres. Things have not been imporved, however, even till today when the final date of application for the games drew near.

It is a crude violation of the Olympic Charter, obviously, to have a political issue meddled in the sacred Olympic movement.

We consider that the personal safety of our sportsmen in the games cannot be ensured under such circumstances.

Notably, taking into consideration the fact that the United States has been hostile and is hostile to us, we cannot but express increasing apprehensions for the personal safety of our sportsmen.

Under the prevailing conditions the DPRK Olympic Committee reexamined the question of our team participating in the 23rd Olympic Games.

Here we also had a serious discussion as to the present situation of the north-south sports talks aimed to form a single team to be sent to the 23rd Olympic Games.

The north-south sports talks have today virtually come to a deadlock.

The south Korean side unwillingly responded to our proposal and created artificial obstacles in their way from the outset, bringing forward political issues that had nothing to do with us and with the sports talks and engaging itself in provocations.

The hard-won sports talks have proved abortive three times owing to the unreasonable stand and acts of the south Korean side which sought to turn the sports talks into a political arena. No progress has been made in the discussion for the formation of a single team even today when the Olympic Games are in the offing.

As a matter of fact, it is now difficult to participate in the 23rd

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We Fully Support GDR's Efforts To Create Nuclear-Free Zone In Europe

Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung

At Berlin Mass Rally

Follows the full text of the speech made by President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, at the DPRK-GDR friendship mass rally held in Berlin with a large attendance on June 1:

Esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker,
Esteemed party and state leaders of the German Democratic Republic,
Citizens of Berlin,
Comrades and friends,

Today we are deeply moved by the warm welcome accorded us at this grand mass meeting by the citizens of Berlin.

This grand mass meeting is an expression of the warm friendship for the Korean people from the bottom of the hearts of the people of the German Democratic Republic and a sign of their firm solidarity with the revolutionary cause of the Korean people as well as a powerful demonstration of the unbreakable comradeship and unity between the parties and peoples of our two countries.

We are further impressed with the cordial and inspiring speech which has just been made by Comrade Erich Honecker on this rostrum and which is overflowing with fraternal and friendly feelings.

Allow me to express my hearty thanks to you Comrade Erich Honecker and the kind citizens of Berlin for the enthusiastic welcome and the warmest hospitality accorded us everywhere since the moment of our arrival in your country and for this grand welcome rally.

Also allow me to convey, through you, the militant greetings from our Party members and people to the Party, Government and people of the German Democratic Republic.

The relations of friendship and cooperation which have continued to develop favourably between Korea and the German Democratic Republic are a genuine and durable comradeship between class brothers, based on the Marxist-Leninist principles and on the common desire of the two peoples who are fighting against imperialism and for peace and socialism.

By their historic meetings and talks this time, the leaders of our two countries have deepened the existing warm friendship and mutual fidelity between the two parties and peoples and have provided a firm guarantee for the development of their friendly and cooperative relations onto a higher plane.

Today's signing of the treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic is the result of the continuous development of the relations of friendship and cooperation by the parties and peoples of our two countries in the past years in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism. It is an expression of the two peoples' firm determination to extend and develop these traditional relations of friendship and cooperation onto a higher stage.

This treaty will give a new impetus to the consolidation, further extension and development of the fraternal relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries.

We are on our visit to your country in a momentous year when the German Democratic Republic will mark its 35th anniversary. During our stay in your country we have witnessed the proud successes which the people of the GDR have achieved in the revolutionary struggle and in the work of construction over the past 35 years, and have received a deep impression of the progress in the GDR.

Germany is the glorious homeland of Marxism, and the German people can take pride in their long fighting traditions of the working class.

The German communists and working class waged a long-drawn-out bloody struggle against imperialism and fascism and for the freedom and liberation of the people and for the victory of the cause of communism, and at last founded in October 1949 the German Democratic Republic – a state of workers and peasants.

The founding of the GDR was a great event which opened up a new epoch in the history of its people. With the founding of the GDR, the ideal and cause of communism which was initiated and pioneered by Marx and Engels became a brilliant reality and blossomed beautifully in the land of Germany, and, a broad avenue for the creation of a new life was opened up before the people of the GDR.

Over the past 35 years the people of the GDR have waged an unyielding struggle under the banner of the Republic with a great pride in being the masters of state power and with revolutionary ardour. They have thus honourably defended their revolutionary gains and confidently advanced on the road of socialism.

When we visited the GDR in 1956, the situation was such that the socialist transformation of the relations of production was still under way and, in the field of economic construction, the Second Five-Year Plan only started being implemented. Since then the revolution and construction in the GDR have made long strides, changing the looks of society beyond recognition. The state and social system has been consolidated, all sectors of the national economy including industry and agriculture have been equipped up-to-date, and science and technology have made rapid progress. Moreover, production and construction have been dynamically pushed forward and the national income increased, and this has resulted in a radical improvement of the people's material and cultural well-being.

Yesterday, amidst an enthusiastic welcome by the people, we paid a visit to the country of Frankfurt-on-Oder which is familiar to us. We inspected a developed agricultural producers' cooperative and a modern metallurgical works and saw with our own eyes the brilliant successes being made by the working class and other labouring people of the German Democratic Republic in socialist economic construction.

We are pleased to see that the people of this Republic are closely united behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany led by Comrade Erich Honecker, that they have a very strong sense of organization and discipline and that they are very proud of the achievements made by their creative labour and of their happy lives.

Today the existence of the German Democratic Republic and your successes in the building of socialism are patent proof of the real superiority, magnetism and indestructible vitality of the socialist system.

Socialism is the most people-oriented and advantageous system which provides the working masses with genuine political freedom and rights and with happy material and cultural lives; it guarantees prosperity for the country and the people.

The people of the German Democratic Republic see a happier future precisely in the strengthening and development of the socialist system and are working hard to build a developed socialist society, with a firm determination to consolidate and develop this system.

Today the German Democratic Republic, as a fortress which defends the Western outpost of socialism, is contributing greatly to preserving peace and security in Europe, and its international position is growing stronger as the days go by.

At the moment a dark cloud of nuclear war is hovering over the European Continent because of the U.S. imperialists. The U.S. has deployed nuclear weapons of new types in West Germany in order to forestall the socialist countries in an attack. This has created the danger of another war in the German territory and seriously threatens peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world.

Germany has been a hotbed of world wars more than once and her people have suffered many holocausts of war forced by the imperialists.

The people of the GDR, well aware of the present situation which is more urgent than ever before, are making strenuous efforts to prevent another war in Germany.

We fully support the efforts of the GDR to halt the arms race, to create a nuclear-free zone in Europe and to maintain peaceful relations between the members of the NATO and the participants in the Warsaw Treaty, as well as its measures against the deployment of the new-type medium-range nuclear missiles of the United States in West Germany and other West European countries, and we extend firm solidarity with your struggle for peace and security in Europe.

It would be impossible to speak of the important role of the GDR in the international arena and its brilliant success in socialist construction without mentioning the name of Comrade Erich Honecker.

The great victory and achievements in the GDR have been made under the outstanding and energetic leadership of Comrade Erich Honecker and by the devoted efforts of the people of this country who are solidly united behind the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

We are convinced that the working people of the GDR, all under the leadership of the German Socialist Unity Party led by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker, will successfully carry out the ten economic strategic objectives for the 1980's set forth by the 10th Party Congress and that they will make greater success in their struggle to create basic conditions for the gradual transition to communism by building a developed socialist society.

Comrades and friends,

The main revolutionary task confronting the Korean people today is to achieve a complete victory of socialism in the northern half of the Republic and accomplish the historic cause of national reunification.

Our people are vigorously carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions in order to fulfil the programme for modelling all society on the Juche idea, which was put forward by the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

In carrying out the three revolutions our Party adheres to the principle of giving distinct priority to the ideological revolution to educate and remould people in a communist way over the technical and cultural revolutions.

We are also making great successes in emancipating from backbreaking labour the working people who have been freed from exploitation and oppression, and also in intellectualizing all society, through the active promotion of the technical and cultural revolutions along with the ideological revolution.

Today our working people are struggling all out to carry out the Second Seven-Year Plan and to attain ahead of schedule the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980's proposed by the Party at its Sixth Congress; they are effecting a new great revolutionary upswing on all

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Treaty Will Develop Berlin-Pyongyang Relations

Speech of General Secretary Erich Honecker

At Berlin Mass Rally

Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, made a speech at a grand DPRK-GDR friendship mass rally held in Berlin on June 1.

In his speech he stressed that the visit of President Kim Il Sung marks an epochal event in developing the fraternal relations between the two parties, two states and two peoples based on the traditional friendship and long-standing solidarity. He said:

It is of weighty importance that we have powerfully demonstrated once again our firm friendship in face of the imperialist policy of confrontation that threatens mankind at present and thus come to contribute to further strengthening cooperation between socialist countries.

The working people of our country respect you, dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, as a close friend and an intimate comrade-in-arms.

We respect you as an outstanding son of the Korean people who liberated the country from the colonial yoke and have been devoting all along your life to the struggle against the U.S. imperialist aggression on the Korean Peninsula and for socialist construction in the DPRK.

We believe that your visit to our country will further strengthen the militant fraternity between the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the Workers' Party of Korea, between our two countries and two peoples on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

The GDR and the DPRK will spare no efforts in the future, too, to further increase the might of socialism and its influence in the struggle against the imperialist policies of war and for a peaceful future of the people.

Just before, we signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation between the GDR and the DPRK. This treaty will pave a new stage in the development of relations between our two countries. This treaty, which is based on the precious, rich experiences accumulated in the development of relations between our two countries defines the basic long-term direction of cooperation between them. This basic document on our friendship will serve for the continued building of socialism and communism, a genuine new society of mankind, in our two countries where the sources of war and exploitation have been liquidated for good. This treaty also demonstrated the unshakable determination of our two peoples to constantly and actively struggle for peace in Europe and Asia and, furthermore, in the whole world and to strengthen the unity of the socialist states and support the struggle of the peoples for freedom and social progress.

On behalf of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany, the State Council and the Council of Ministers of the GDR and our people, I assure you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, and all the Korean comrades and friends that we will make all efforts to actively implement the treaty of friendship and cooperation concluded between us in the interests of our two peoples for happiness and peace.

The imperialists are regarding as a thorn in their flesh the rapid successful development and great changes the working class and people of Korea have achieved in the DPRK under the leadership of the working-class party headed by you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

The U.S. imperialists and the south Korean puppets unleashed a criminal war of aggression against the just born People's Power of the DPRK with a daydream to turn back the wheel of history. They manoeuvred to turn the whole of the Korean Peninsula into the imperialists' base against socialism and the national-liberation movement.

The aggressors threatened that they would dare use an atomic bomb to realize their insidious scheme.

However, the Korean people and People's Army, enjoying the solidarity and support of the Soviet Union, the People's Republic of China and other fraternal socialist countries, fought a heroic struggle to thwart the aggressors' plan and compelled them to sign the Armistice Agreement in 1953.

It is particularly important today to recall such fact of history.

The shameless aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialists against the peace-loving Korean people caused broad solidarity campaigns to occur among our people, too, in those days.

The Korean people set about rehabilitating the devastated national economy by displaying tireless diligence and passion and devotion from right after the cease-fire under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

At that time the aggressors prattled that the DPRK would not be able to cure the colossal wounds of war even in a hundred years. But they had made a miscalculation.

The fraternal Korean people healed the wounds in a historically short period of time and built a powerful socialist state which is now vigorously dashing forward.

That time, too, the Korean people enjoyed fraternal support and encouragement of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries.

Enormous successes have been achieved over the past 36 years since the founding of the Government of the Republic.

The DPRK has today turned into a prosperous people's country with a rapidly developing industry, a highly productive agriculture and brilliant culture thanks to the wise policy of the Workers' Party of Korea. She has a high prestige in the international arena.

These clearly show the superiority of the socialist system and are successes of historical significance indeed in attesting to the vitality of Marxism-Leninism.

Now all the working people of the DPRK including workers and cooperative farmers are registering fine successes in carrying out the decisions of the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

We extend hearfelt congratulations to the fraternal people of the DPRK on the great changes they have brought about in their living by displaying high zeal, activeness and creative ingenuity since the foundation of a socialist state.

Socialism is unshakably standing also on the land of Germany, the motherland of Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels.

Today, 35 years after the founding of the GDR, it has been clearly proved as never before that the establishment of the first worker-peasant state of Germany became a turning-point in the history of our people and other European peoples.

As a result of our people's unremitting efforts in the fierce class struggle against imperialism, the GDR has been able to develop into an internationally-recognized state with a politically solid foothold and a developed economy, in close alliance with the Soviet Union and other fraternal socialist countries.

Our Republic has become a dependable fortress for peace and socialism on the European Continent.

The 10th Congress of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany clearly indicated the road to the future, we are continuing to build a developed socialist society in the GDR. Here the economic strategy of the 1980s is of particular significance.

At our talks with Korean comrades we reached a unanimity of views on the fact that the U.S. and other most aggressive forces of imperialism's manoeuvres for confrontation and armament expansion are gravely threatening the people's lives.

In particular, the deployment of "Pershing-2" and cruise missiles in West Europe has rendered the international situation more strained.

The GDR, situated on the border between the Warsaw Treaty member nations and NATO member nations, a Western boundary of socialism, is more interested than any other country in preserving world peace.

I stress here that the GDR will as ever stand in the van of the ranks of the people striving to prevent a nuclear holocaust and maintain peace through generations to come.

The declaration of the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the Moscow statement of leaders of socialist countries advanced a constructive proposal for preserving world peace.

The GDR is making all efforts to have this proposal realised.

We fully support the Soviet Union's proposal for freezing nuclear armoury, restricting and reducing armaments and prohibiting chemical weapons on the principle of equality and equal security.

I would like to emphasize the recent appeal of the Warsaw Treaty member nations for signing a treaty on prohibiting the use of military power between the Warsaw Treaty member nations and the NATO member nations and maintaining relations of peace between them.

This can be an important step forward in preserving security more reliably.

It is important at present than ever before to strengthen the joint action of all forces which truly want peace.

We must spare no efforts to develop the international relations healthily and frustrate the schemes of the U.S. imperialists and the NATO forces running wild in the play with fire which may cause the destruction of mankind, harbouring an illusion about nuclear forestalling attack.

The GDR will, in the future, too, realistically study the problems and act with discretion and use every opportunity to hold a dialogue with political forces calling for peace, disarmament, the restoration of detente and friendly relations and cooperation among peoples.

We are fulfilling with might and main our duty lest a war should break out again in the land of Germany.

Therefore, I take this opportunity to express great satisfaction with the support of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea standing on the Eastern outpost of socialism to the proposals put forward by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Treaty member nations for peace and relaxation of tension.

Asia where nearly a half of the world population live holds an important place in the great struggle of our time for peace and social progress.

According to the plan of the Reagan administration, Asia, like Western Europe, will play the role of a base for nuclear forestalling attack from a region far away from the United States, but such nuclear forestalling attack will undoubtedly run up against an annihilating counterattack.

We fully support the appeal of the DPRK Supreme People's Assembly for shipping the U.S. nuclear weapons out of south Korea and preventing the further conversion of south Korea into a forward base of U.S. nuclear weapons. We are firmly standing on the side of the Korean people who are struggling to drive the U.S. forces out of south Korea immediately and completely and re-

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We Support Your Proposal to Prevent War in Europe

— Banquet Speech of President Kim Il Sung —

President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, made a speech at the grand banquet arranged by the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President and government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on June 4. Follows the full text of the speech:

Esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,
Esteemed leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and state,
Comrades and friends,
We are very pleased to meet you again on our visit to this beautiful land of brothers – Czechoslovakia.

Allow me first to convey the warm fraternal greetings from the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people to the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and the Czechoslovak people.

Today the leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and state and people cordially met and warmly welcomed us from the moment we entered your soil and in Prague, the capital, a large crowd of citizens in their gala attire turned out to the streets and welcomed us very enthusiastically, singing songs of friendship.

We were deeply touched by the particular welcome and hospitality of the leading comrades of the Czechoslovak Party and government and Prague citizens. Your enthusiastic welcome and sincere hospitality overflowing with warm friendly sentiments is a clear manifestation of your people's deep love and intimacy for our people, which vividly shows the excellent friendly relations between our two countries.

I express my heartfelt thanks to you for the warm welcome accorded us by you and the Prague citizens today and for this grand banquet given by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak and for his words of cordial welcome.

The friendship between the peoples of Korea and Czechoslovakia was sealed and blossomed in their joint struggle against imperialism and for the building of socialism. It has developed onto a new higher stage since the visit of esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak to our country in June 1973. At that time we met in Pyongyang, shared friendly feelings, deepened our comradeship and put up a new milestone in the development of the relations between the two countries.

Continuing to strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples is of great significance not only in accelerating the revolution and construction in our two countries but also in increasing the socialist forces as a whole.

We are on this visit to your country to see you again with a sincere desire to deepen our fraternity, further strengthen and develop the relations of friendship and cooperation between our two countries, exchange views on the matters of mutual concern in carrying out our common cause of peace and socialism and witness the vivid struggle of the Czechoslovak people who are vigorously advancing on the road of socialism.

The diligent and resourceful Czechoslovak people achieved a glorious victory in February after their liberation from the wicked rule of fascism and then got on the road of socialism. In the difficult situation of an acute class struggle against the enemies at home and abroad, they have made long strides and great socialist changes in a short period of history, which were inconceivable in the past.

The prosperous socialist Czechoslovakia which has been established imposingly in the heart of Europe, is the brilliant fruit of the creative labour of your diligent and talented people: It is the great revolutionary achievement you have safeguarded in the fierce struggle against the class enemies.

In the past the imperialists and the counter-revolutionary forces manoeuvred viciously by creating political crises in an attempt to sidetrack the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic from the road of socialism. But the Czechoslovak people maintained militant ties with the socialist countries and succeeded in frustrating all manner of intrigues on the part of the counterrevolutionary forces instigated by the imperialists, and thus firmly defended the socialist system.

The socialist changes that have taken place in Czechoslovakia after her liberation and the triumphant advance of the revolution testify once more that socialism is invincible and that no force can ever block the road to socialism.

Socialism and communism is the ideal of mankind. The imperialists and reactionaries tried every means to obliterate the communist ideology since its emergence. In spite of this, communism has not been wiped out but, on the contrary, it has turned into a great material force, and at present socialism is winning victory after victory on a worldwide scale. It is an irresistible trend of our time that countries and nations advance on the road of socialism and that socialism continues to develop and grow in strength.

Our people warmly congratulate the people of your country on their great success in the struggle to carry out the Seventh Five-Year Plan and to build a developed socialist society under the leadership of the Czechoslovak Communist Party headed by esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak, according to the party's general line indicated by the 16th Party Congress. Our people wish them greater success in the future.

The Czechoslovaks are peace-loving people and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic is an ardent peace-loving state. The party and government of Czechoslovakia are making strenuous efforts to check and frustrate the imperialist moves for aggression and war and to safeguard world peace and security.

We extend full support for and firm solidarity with the party and government of Czechoslovakia in their peaceful proposals for the prevention of war in Europe and for the defence of the bulwark of peace and socialism and in their measures against the manoeuvrings by the imperialist powers for a new war.

The struggle for peace and socialism is going on vigorously in Asia, too, and the Korean people are standing firm in defence of the Eastern outpost of socialism.

We are fighting for the complete triumph of socialism and for the independent, peaceful national reunification in the difficult situation where the country is divided into north and south, and we are standing face to face with the U.S. imperialists, the chieftain of world reaction. In this struggle our people always feel the warmth of the support and encouragement from the fraternal Czechoslovak people.

The party, government and people of Czechoslovakia rendered disinterested moral and material assistance to our people in the years of the grim Fatherland Liberation War against the U.S. imperialists and in their difficult postwar reconstruction, fulfilling their obligation as class brothers, and they are still actively supporting and cooperating with our people in their struggle for socialist construction and national reunification.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I offer my deep thanks to the Czechoslovak brothers for their sincere assistance to our people's just cause.

Comrades and friends,

The solidarity among the socialist countries and the unity of the international communist movement are a powerful factor that gives a strong impetus to the revolutionary struggle of the peoples to defeat the imperialists' moves for aggression and war, defend world peace and security and win their national independence and social progress.

As in the past, so also in the future, we will make all our efforts to strengthen the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to win the cause of peace and socialism, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Believing that our current visit to your country will bear good fruit amidst your warm hospitality and will register a lasting record in the proud annals of friendship between Korea and Czechoslovakia, I would like to take this important opportunity which is overflowing with amity, to propose a toast to the indestructible fraternal friendship and solidarity between the Korean and Czechoslovak peoples,

To the strengthening and development of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the prosperity of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic,

To the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement,

To world peace,

To the health of esteemed Comrade Gustav Husak,

To the health of leading comrades of the Czechoslovak party and state, and

To the health of all other comrades and friends present here.

We Support Your Reunification Proposal

— Banquet Speech of President Gustav Husak —

The Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the President and government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic arranged a grand banquet at the Prague Palace on June 4 in honour of President Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Speaking at the banquet, Gustav Husak, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party and President of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, said:

I heartily welcome once again in Prague, in the name of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak Communist Party, the government and people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic and in my own name, the party and state delegation of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by our friend Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

We welcome you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung, as the leader of the courageous Korean people, an anti-imperialist fighter and a prominent figure of the international communist and working-class movement.

We regard your visit as a token of the solid friendly relations sealed over a long period between our two parties, states and peoples.

Though our two countries are separated from each other by thousands of kilometres, we are brought closer to each other by historic destiny, common idea and similarity of wishes.

The struggle for freedom and independence against imperialism and fascism and the cause of socialist construction for building a new life have led our nations to this day of socialism and they are a landmark in the historic course of the creation of a foundation for friendship between Czechoslovakia and Korea.

The Czechoslovak people were standing on the side of the heroic Korean people opposed to the aggression of the U.S. imperialists, with ardent feelings of internationalist solidarity.

They, together with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, supported the Korean people's efforts to clear away the consequences of the war and rehabilitate the country after the war.

As your friends, we are satisfied over the successes achieved by the Korean working people in developing the national economy, enhancing the living standards and bringing into bloom culture and education under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea headed by you, respected Comrade Kim Il Sung.

We wholeheartedly wish you new success in attaining the goals set by the Sixth Con-

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Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation Signed Between DPRK and GDR

BERLIN, JUNE 1 (KCNA) – A treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic was signed in Berlin on June 1. Follows the full text to the treaty:

Treaty of friendship and cooperation between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic

Recognizing that there exist between the two countries close relations of friendship and unity, multilateral cooperation and solidarity based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and mutual benefits,

Believing that to consolidate and develop these relations is in accord with the fundamental interests of the peoples of the DPRK and the GDR and will have an inspiring influence on strengthening unity between socialist countries and close cooperation between developing countries,

Out of the desire to actively contribute to strengthening friendship and unity, cooperation and solidartiy between socialist and non-aligned countries and cooperation between the peace-loving countries of the world and to defending peace and security in Asia, Europe and the rest of the world, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the German Democratic Republic decided to conclude this treaty and agreed upon the following points.

ARTICLE 1

The high-level contracting parties shall constantly strengthen friendship and unity between the two parties, governments and peoples and comprehensively expand and develop multilateral cooperation on the principles of proletarian internationalism, respect for sovereignty, complete equality, non-interference in other's internal affairs, comradely cooperation and mutual benefits.

ARTICLE 2

The high-level contracting parties shall expand the exchange of experiences in different fields of socialist construction and see that relations and cooperation between public organizations are strengthened.

ARTICLE 3

The high-level contracting parties shall continue developing cooperation in economy, culture, science, technology, education, public health, literature, art, the press, news service, broadcasting, television, film, communications, sports, tourism and other fields.

ARTICLE 4

The high-level contracting parties shall actively strive to defend the gains of socialism, achieve unity and cohesion of the socialist countries on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and develop friendly and cooperative relations among them.

ARTICLE 5

The high-level contracting parties shall actively support the people's struggle to defend world peace and security and achieve national liberation, consolidate independence and attain social progress against imperialism, militarism, revanchism, old and new colonialism and racism.

ARTICLE 6

The high-level contracting parties shall make every possible effort to develop relations with countries of differing social systems on the principles of respect for sovereignty, territorial integrity, non-interference in other's internal affairs, equality and mutual benefits and to preserve and consolidate peace in Asia and Europe.

ARTICLE 7

The high-level contracting parties consider that it is an important precondition for guaranteeing peace and security to resolutely oppose the threat of strength and its use and strictly observe the ban on the threat of strength and its use, which is a principle recognized by international law, in settling international disputes.

ARTICLE 8

The high-level contracting parties shall make all efforts to have the foreign troops present in south Korea totally withdrawn along with their nuclear weapons and all other military equipment and replace the Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement in order to promote the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

ARTICLE 9

The high-level contracting parties shall adhere to the principle that West Berlin is not a part of the Federal Republic of Germany and will not be ruled by it in the future, either, according to the Four-Way Agreement dated September 3, 1971.

ARTICLE 10

The high-level contracting parties shall inform one another of and discuss the major international issues of common concern and other matters and take a joint action in the agreed spirit.

ARTICLE 11

This treaty shall come into force on the day of its signing and be valid for 25 years.

If none of the high-level contracting parties notify the abrogation of this treaty by letter 12 months before the expiration of its term, it shall be extended by another 10 years each time.

Signed in Berlin on June 1, 1984, and done in duplicate in Korean and German, both texts being equally authentic.

Kim Il Sung,
General Secretary of the Central Committee,
Workers' Party of Korea
President,
Democratic People's Republic of Korea

Erich Honecker,
General Secretary of the Central Committee,
Socialist Unity Party of Germany
Chairman,
State Council of the German Democratic Republic

(Continued from page 2)

Speech of General Secretary Kim Il Sung At Berlin Mass Rally

fronts of socialist economic construction. These magnificent long-term objectives will be attained with success by the high revolutionary zeal and creative efforts of all our working people.

To defend peace and security on the Korean Peninsula is directly related with the problems of easing international tensions and removing the danger of a new world war.

In order to remove the tensions created now in our country and provide preconditions for the independent, peaceful reunification of our country, the Government of the DPRK has recently made a new proposal for tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S. and south Korea.

Because it is most reasonable and practicable, the proposal enjoys active support and approval from the GDR and other socialist countries, Third World nations, many peace-loving nations and broad sections of the people around the world.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I would like to express my deep thanks to the Party, Government and people of the GDR that have always given consistent, hearty support to our people's revolutionary cause, by remaining loyal to their noble duty as class brothers.

The present situation demands that the peoples of all continents and all lands join in a daring struggle to defeat the imperialist moves for aggression and war and defend world peace and security.

The Korean people express firm solidarity with the world people in their anti-war, anti-nuclear peace movement to resolutely repudiate the imperialists' policy of arms race and their manoeuvres for nuclear war, and to defend peace and security.

If the peoples in socialist countries and non-aligned nations and the peace-loving people around the world firmly unite and struggle, the sacred common cause of peace, democracy, national independence and socialism will inevitably triumph.

The peoples of Korea and the GDR are the class brothers who are fighting in cooperation on a common front against imperialism and for the triumph of the cause of peace, socialism and communism. The strengthening of friendship and solidarity between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and the GDR will make a great contribution to promoting the revolution and construction in the two countries, to increasing the world peace forces which are opposed to war and to augmenting the might of socialism.

There will always be victory and glory in the path ahead of our two parties, countries and peoples that are fighting hand in hand to achieve their common purpose and ideal, under the banner of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism.

Long live the lasting brotherly friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and the GDR!

Long live the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement!

Long live the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and the German Democratic Republic headed by esteemed Comrade Erich Honecker!

Long live world peace!

(Continued from page 3)

Speech of General Secretary Erich Honecker At Berlin Mass Rally

unify the country peacefully in a democratic way without foreign interference. We hail the January 10 proposal of the DPRK for holding tripartite talks between the DPRK, the U.S.A. and south Korea to replace the Armistice Agreement signed in 1953 with a peace agreement between the DPRK and the U.S.A. and adopt a non-aggression declaration between the DPRK and south Korea. We express firm solidarity with the south Korean patriots in their devoted struggle for the just cause.

Dear Comrade Kim Il Sung, our meeting in Berlin clearly shows once again that the GDR and the DPRK are reliable friends and true comrades-in-arms in the struggle for socialism and peace. In this sense, we will make closer the mutual cooperation for the well-being of our two peoples and successfully develop it.

We sincerely wish dear Korean comrades and friends greater success in the socialist construction of the country.

(Continued from page 4)

Banquet Speech of Czech President

gress of the Workers' Party of Korea and building the socialist motherland.

The Czechoslovak people are also making titanic efforts to successfully fulfil the programme of the building of a socialist society put forth by the 16th Congress of the Czechoslovak Communist Party under its leadership.

Over the last three years since the congress, positive successes have been registered in the political, economic, social and cultural fields. This proves that our party's policy is correct and it enjoys support of broad sections of working people.

We do not conceal that we will have to overcome no small obstacles and difficulties.

Our successes, the sources and possibilities of our country and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other fraternal states and its prospect convince us of our future.

We recall with happy feelings the visit of a Czechoslovak party and state delegation to your country in 1973, comradely meeting with you Comrade Kim Il Sung and warm welcome of the Korean working people.

At the talks which began today in an atmosphere of trust and mutual understanding, we could clarify with satisfaction that the relations between Czechoslovakia and Korea have been further strengthened since our visit to your country.

This is testified by the exchange of political delegations, members of the government and legislative organs and national front organizations, and men of science, culture and media.

Mutually beneficial economic, scientific and technical cooperation plays an important role.

I believe that the results of the talks between the two delegations will provide a new occasion for strengthening bonds of traditional friendship and mutual cooperation based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

We will attach great significance to the comradely relations between the Czechoslovak Communist Party and the Workers' Party of Korea in the future, too.

This conforms with the interests of our two countries and of the common struggle for global peace and the cause of socialism.

The work for fulfilling the construction plan and for a happy future of our people is inseparably linked with the efforts for a durable peace.

We regard this as our main task under the present situation which has been aggravated due to the aggressive and militaristic policy of imperialism, notably the U.S. ruling circles and their NATO allies.

The historic experiences of our people clearly prove that this task can be carried out only through a resolute struggle for checking the dangerous aggressive plan of imperialism and averting the danger of a war.

We are making efforts to terminate the frantic arms race and see that the policy of detente and international cooperation is restored, in tight bonds with the Soviet Union and other states of socialist community.

Our people stand foursquare behind the peace proposals of the Warsaw Treaty nations contained in the Prague Political Declaration adopted in January this year and the creative steps of the Soviet Union indicating a realistic and reasonable work for converting Europe into a peaceful continent and guaranteeing a peaceful future to all nations.

This is the reason why the peace policy and constructive proposals of socialist countries are enlisting ever greater support in the world.

To guarantee peace and international security is connected with the vital interests of all countries.

The struggle against the aggressive policy of imperialism creating a dangerous source of tension in the world and trampling upon the inviolable rights of the people demands increased efforts on the part of the progressive, democratic and peace-loving forces of all continents of the world.

What assume a decisive significance here are the unity and concerted steps of the socialist countries.

In this spirit we express full support to the just struggle of the Korean people for forcing the U.S. troops to withdraw from south Korea and reunifying the country peacefully on a democratic basis.

We will in the future, too, continue to support the proposals of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for this purpose.

I wish you joyous days during your visit to Czechoslovakia which will provide you an opportunity of feeling our friendship and solidarity for your country and the courageous Korean people.

I think your arrival in Prague today is a good proof of this friendship and solidarity.

I believe that your current visit to Czechoslovakia will make an important contribution to the development of the Czechoslovakia-Korea relations.

Rodong Sinmun: Striking Demonstration Of Korean-Polish Friendship

Papers in the DPRK May 31 printed editorials in connection with the conclusion of an official goodwill visit to the Polish People's Republic by President Kim Il Sung, at the head of the party and state delegation, KCNA reported.

In an editorial titled "Striking Demonstration of Korea-Poland Friendship" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) said:

The Polish Party, Government and people accorded a warm welcome and cordial hospitality to the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung as a friendship envoy of our people and as their close friend. This was a powerful demonstration of the traditional friendship and unity and fraternal amity between the Korean and Polish peoples forged in the common struggle against imperialism and for the cause of socialism and communism and a clear expression of their unshakable will and determination to advance as ever joining hands with each other forever for the realisation of their common goal and ideal.

During his stay talks were held between the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski.

At the talks held in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere they exchanged views on the problems of further developing the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries, of realising the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea and safeguarding world peace and security and other problems of mutual concern and reached a complete unanimity of views on all problems discussed.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to Poland this time is an epochal event in developing the traditional freindship, unity and cooperation between the two peoples onto a new height and carries weighty significance in accelerating socialist construction in the two countries and increasing the might of the socialist forces as a whole.

Our people are greatly rejoiced at the successful visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the Polish People's Republic and its fine results.

As demonstrated in the visit, the Korean and Polish peoples are class brothers and close friends firmly united for the community of their fighting goals though they are separated from each other by a long distance.

With the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's visit to Poland this time as an occasion the traditional friendship, unity and cooperation between the two countries will expand and develop onto a new higher stage.

The editorial further said:

In recent years the brotherly Polish people under the leadership of the Polish United Workers' Party headed by respected Comrade Wojciech Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party and Chairman of the Council of Ministers, smashed the ceaseless subversive manoeuvres and sabotages of the imperialists and domestic counter-revolutionary forces and vigorously struggled to consolidate and develop the socialist system and achieve the country's progress and prosperity.

As a result, it was possible to overcome the temporary difficulties, avert a bloodbath, defend the sovereignty of Poland and the aims of socialism won at the cost of blood and achieve political stability.

In the crucible of ordeals and struggle the Polish United Workers' Party has been tempered and is enjoying the deep trust of the people as the only leading force in advancing the socialist renovation.

The Polish Party, Government and people are actively struggling to repulse the pressure and interventions of the U.S. imperialists, firmly defend the present border-line and sovereignty of Poland, check the nuclear war moves of the imperialists and consolidate peace and security in Europe.

The Korean people sincerely rejoice as over their own over the successes made by the fraternal Polish people in the defence of the socialist gains and in the struggle for socialist construction and firmly support the Polish Party and Government in the struggle for peace in Europe and the rest of the world.

The Polish Party, Government and people denounce the U.S. imperialists' policy of south Korean occupation and policies of split and war against our country and firmly support our just efforts for the relaxation of the tension on the Korean Peninsula and for peace in the country and its peaceful reunification and our recent proposal for tripartite talks.

This time Comrade Jaruzelski clearly reiterated this internationalist solidarity. Such class support and solidarity are a great encouragement to us.

Our party and our people will consolidate the friendly and cooperative relations between Korea and Poland which were clearly confirmed once again through the visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, and consistently expand and develop them in all domains and will continue in the future, too, to advance forever shoulder to shoulder with the fraternal Polish people as their genuine friend.

The traditional friendship and cooperation forged between the parties, governments and peoples of Korea and Poland on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism will constantly develop and strengthen.

Visit Will Conducive to Traditional DPRK-GDR Friendship
– Rodong Sinmun –

Papers in the DPRK Jun. 5 carried editorials upon the conclusion of an official goodwill visit paid by President Kim Il Sung to the German Democratic Republic at the head of a party and state delegation of the DPRK at the invitation of Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic, KCNA reported.

Under the title "Powerful Demonstration of Indestructible Friendship and Unity" Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) said:

The visit of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung to the GDR was a significant event which brilliantly adorned the history of traditional friendship and cooperation between the two parties, governments and peoples of the DPRK and the GDR.

Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the GDR, and other party and government leaders and working people of the GDR warmly welcomed Comrade Kim Il Sung and accorded him hospitality with all sincerity.

During his stay talks were held between Comrade Kim Il Sung, General Secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and President of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, and Comrade Erich Honecker, General Secretary of the SED Central Committee and Chairman of the State Council of the German Democratic Republic. A full consensus was reached on all the problems discussed at the talks which took place in a friendly, comradely and sincere atmosphere.

A treaty of friendship and cooperation and an agreement on the development of economic and scientific-technological cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR were signed this time. The conclusion of the treaty and agreement vividly shows the unswerving will of the two peoples to deepen and develop to a new higher stage the close relations of friendship and cooperation between the DPRK and the GDR favourably developing with each passing day in different fields and bring their overall efflorescence.

The GDR visit of the DPRK party and state delegation led by Comrade Kim Il Sung and its results powerfully demonstrated the invincible vitality of the relations of traditional friendship between the parties, governments and peoples of the two countries established on the basis of Marxism-Leninism and proletarian internationalism and the firm unity between the class brothers resolutely defending the Eastern and Western outposts of socialism in the common struggle against imperialism and for the victory of the cause of peace and socialism.

The contacts and talks between the DPRK and GDR leaders are of weighty significance in developing the relations of the indestructible friendship between the two countries, two parties and two peoples.

At the talks and in his speeches Comrade Erich Honecker fully supported our efforts to maintain peace on the Korean Peninsula and solve the Korean question in a peaceful way. He resolutely called for the withdrawal of the U.S. forces from south Korea and expressed firm support to the Korean people's struggle for peacefully reunifying the country without foreign interference.

He decisively opposed the scheme to form a U.S.-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance and fully approved our proposal for tripartite talks.

This stand of the GDR Party and Government is a manifestation of noble proletarian internationalism.

Comrade Kim Il Sung at the talks and in his speeches expressed full support and solidarity for the struggle waged by the GDR people under the guidance of the Socialist Unity Party of Germany.

The Party and Government of the GDR are struggling to safeguard peace and security in Europe and the rest of the world and taking steps to cope with the deployment of new medium-range nuclear weapons in West Germany and other Western European countries by the United States. These steps are entirely just for peace.

The official goodwill visit of Comrade Kim Il Sung to the GDR greatly contributed to consolidating the foundations of friendship between the two parties, governments and peoples of the DPRK and the GDR, deepening mutual trust and friendship and further expanding the relations of comradely cooperation.

The comradely and fraternal friendship between the Korean and GDR peoples will flower more beautifully, stresses the editorial.

(Continued from page 1)

On June 5, tete-a-tete talks between President Kim Il Sung and President Gustav Husak were held. The talks, the KCNA reported, "proceeded in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere."

Talks were again held between Korean and Czechoslovak leaders that day.

The KCNA reported on the talks:

"At the talks they informed each other of the socialist construction and discussed the problem of further developing the relations of friendship and cooperation between the two parties and two countries and a series of matters of mutual concern, and reached a unanimity of views on the problems discussed."

President Gustav Husak agrred to the request of President Kim Il Sung to visit the DPRK.

The talks took place in a comradely, sincere and friendly atmosphere.

Talks were also held on June 5 between the members of the DPRK party and state delegation and the members of party and state delegation of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

On June 6 a grand Prague mass rally was held at the Palace of Culture in Prague to welcome President Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung and his Czechoslovak counterpart Gustav Husak made speeches at the rally.

The meeting place was packed with thousands of working people from all walks of life in Prague.

In his speech at the rally, President Kim Il Sung stressed the need to display the superiority of socialism in every way.

He said: "Socialist economic construction is an important revolutionary task of the working-class party that has assumed power. The advantages of socialism must find full expression in all spheres, and socialism must therefore overwhelm capitalism in economic construction, too. Only when socialist economic construction proceeds successfully so as to develop the productive forces highly and improve the material and cultural well-being of the people, will we be able to display the superiority of socialism to the full and succeed in the building of socialism and communism."

"For efficient economic construction," he said, "the socialist countries must develop economic and technical cooperation and interchange among fraternal countries, in addition to mobilizing their own national potentialities to the maximum, including the strength of their own peoples."

In addition to economic cooperation, President Kim Il Sung urged the socialist countries to firmly unite politically and strengthen revolutionary solidarity.

Pointing out preventing war and defending peace is the most urgent problem at the moment for the socialist countries and all the peace-loving people throughout the world, the President remarked: "Whether the mankind suffer a nuclear holocaust or defend peace depends, after all, on how the broad anti-imperialist peace forces of the world including the socialist forces struggle to check and frustrate the imperialist moves of war. Peace does not come of itself; peace must be won and defended by a resolute struggle."

At the last part of his speech President Kim Il Sung commented on the result of his successful visit to Czechoslovakia by saying: "Our current visit to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic will be an important opportunity to develop the traditional friendly and cooperative relations between the parties, governments and peoples of our two countries onto a new higher stage and will contribute to strengthening the unity and solidarity of the socialist countries and the international communist movement and to defending world peace and security."

Meanwhile, President Gustav Husak in his speech at the rally supported proposals made by the DPRK Government and the Workers' Party of Korea for a peaceful reunification of the divided country.

He said in his speech:

"In particular, we support the constructive proposals of the DPRK for achieving the just goal of national reunification, including the problems of making the U.S. troops withdraw from south Korea and signing a peace agreement, of reducing armed forces of both sides and turning the Korean Peninsula into a nuclear-free zone."

He stated the position of the government of Czechoslovakia on the U.S. decision to deploy nuclear first-strike missiles in Western Europe:

"Socialist countries do not want to establish strategic predominance. They are ready to maintain the strategic balance of forces on a lower level and take decisive measures for the reduction and abolition of armaments.

"But they can never allow imperialism to turn in its favour the present balance of forces which is of decisive significance in preserving peace."

President Kim Il Sung and his party left Prague on June 6 after attending a farewell function for the Korean leader.

Letter of DPRK Olympic Com. To S. Korean Counterpart

The north-south sports talks started on Apr. 9 came to a deadlock because of the south Korean side's attempts to use the pure sports talks for a political purpose.

In spite of sincere efforts of the DPRK side, the three rounds of talks held on Apr. 9, Apr. 30 and May 25 respectively were broken down.

Mr. Kim Yu Sun, Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee said in his letter to his south Korean counterpart that it will be difficult in fact to send a single team of the nation to the Los Angeles Olympic Games. He said that the future of the talks depends entirely on how the south Korean side approaches the demand of the DPRK side.

A letter of the Chairman of the DPRK Olympic Committee to Chong Ju Yong, chairman of the south Korean Olympic committee was handed by two liaison officers of the DPRK side to the south Korean side at the conference room of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission in Panmunjom at 16:00 on June 1, according to a KCNA report.

Follows the full text of the letter:

I express deep regret at the fact that in the letter dated May 29 your side carped on our side, shifting on to others the responsibility for the abortive third round of talks in the wake of the first and second rounds.

The three rounds of our talks have come to a deadlock with no fruit entirely because your side turned the sports talks into a political arena and continued to create artificial obstacles in their way.

Originally, your side has had no interest in the formation of a single team.

As was already made public, at the first round of talks held on April 9 your side claimed in a farfetched manner that it was too late to form a single team for the Los Angeles Olympic Games, and on May 8 made clear that it gave up participating in the 23rd Olympic Games as a single team and desired to hold north-south sports talks as regards the Asian and Olympic Games slated for 1986 and 1988.

Although there was time enough to form a single team, your side brought forward the "Burma incident" and "Sin Sang Ok–Choe Un Hui issue," which had nothing to do with us and with the sports talks and engaged itself in political provocations, concluding from the beginning of the talks that it was impossible to form a single team.

This was indeed an anti-national criminal act diametrically running counter to the expectations and desires of the fellow countrymen to see a single team.

A good opportunity for the formation of a single team has now gone owing to such indiscreet act of your side. So it will be difficult in fact to send a single team of the nation to the Los Angeles Olympic Games.

Your side must feel responsible and apologize for it before the nation.

By the way, today when the 23rd Olympic Games are drawing near, your side is making a fuss about "discussion of the agenda" and "formation of a single team" as if it were interested in the talks. This is nothing but a petty trick to evade and impute the blame for the fact that your side made it impossible to form a single team which could be formed with less difficulty before the nation to others.

Your side which had deadly opposed, putting up a sort of "precondition," the discussion of the basic issue, pretends now abruptly to enter into the discussion of the issue. But no one will see that your side has any interest and sincerity in the talks.

The double-faced tactics of your side may be a reflection of the uneasiness and fretfulness caused by the rapidly changing situation at home and abroad. But you should know that such jugglery cannot work in the bright world.

Precisely at the third round of talks your side agreed to enter into the discussion of the basic issue. Sitting face to face at the talks, however, it again broached the political problems and provoked us, thereby stripping in full nakedness its black-hearted intention.

Your side went the length of publicly announcing that it would continue to argue about and urge the other side to admit the "Burma incident" and "Sin Sang Ok–Choe Un Hui issue" each time occasion offered, till the other side admits them.

This is tantamount to openly asserting that your side would raise its inner political problems to the sports talks and create obstacles in the way of the talks without letup and, if the talks go against the grain with it, it would scuttle the talks any time. It is also as good as saying that your side intends to use the sports talks for its foul political aim in the future, too.

It is of no use for your side to conceal any longer the fact that it acted the servant of the authorities in the talks though with certificates of sportsmen.

How can we have an authentic dialogue if your side tries to ascribe your fault to others, instead of admitting yourself guilty?

Whatever honeyed words your side may utter, we cannot trust your side as long as it is unwilling to give up its black-hearted intention, and so it will be impossible to discuss problems open-heartedly even if we sit face to face.

If a dialogue is resumed while your side fails to repent of its wrong-doing and correct its fundamental stand, we would waste time with futile political discourse like at the past three rounds of talks.

In order to have trustworthy and successful talks, it is necessary, above all, for your side to apologize, as we proposed at the third round of talks, for the fact that it turned the sports talks into a political arena to lay artificial obstacles in the way of the talks and thus delayed the formation of a single team and made it hard to send a single team of the nation to the Los Angeles Olympic Games, and to give clear assurances that it would never use the sports talks for its political purpose and never make political provocations in the future.

This is a manifestation of our sincere and earnest attitude towards keeping the sports talks from coming to a rupture owing to the unreasonable stand of your side and smoothly advancing them.

Your side should think over our just demand and approach it with sincerity.

The future of our talks depends entirely on how your side approaches our demand.

I hope for an affirmative reply from your side.

12,000 Koreans Here Gather To Demand Amendment to "Alien Registration Law"

Around 12,000 Koreans on June 5 massed at the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheater in downtown Tokyo calling for amendment to the "Alien Registration Law," including abolition of a fingerprinting system.

The alien registration system was introduced in 1947 in Japan together with the enactment of the "Alien Registration Ordinance." The "Alien Registration Law" was partially amended in 1982. But the law still imposes upon the foreign residents various obligations including fingerprinting.

Korean nationals in Tokyo and the Kanto area gathered at the amphitheater on that day and representatives of Korean compatriots joined the meeting, taking with them petitions of Korean nationals throughout Japan.

The gathering heard a report by vice-Chairman Pak Chae Ro of the Central Standing Committee of Congryun (the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan).

Vice-Chairman Pak Che Ro was followed by Japanese guest speakers. They included Inaba Seiichi, Socialist Member of the House of Representatives and Chairman of the Judicial Affairs Department of his Party; Torii Kazuo, Member of the House of Representatives of the Clean Government Party; Den Hideo, Member of the House of Councilors and the representative of the Social Democratic League; Kumamoto Toranori, Director of the People's Movement Department of Sohyo (the General Council of Trade Unions in Japan), and Sasaki Hidenori, a lawyer.

A petition to the Japanese Government was adopted at the gathering.

After the gathering, participants mounted the largest-ever demonstration in downtown Tokyo, while a group of representatives of Korean nationals formed there visited the House of Representatives and House of Councilors, the Official Residence of the Prime Minister and the Justice Ministry to hand the petition.

In his speech vice-Chairman Pak Che Ro pointed out that the "Alien Registration Law" tramples upon the national dignity and fundamental human rights of Korean nationals in Japan, overseas compatriots of the DPRK, a sovereign country, and criticized the "Alien Registration Law" as a suppressive law aimed at the 700,000 Korean nationals in this country.

Main point of his speech are as follows:

The "Alien Registration Law" was enacted and has been applied for the purpose of controlling the Korean nationals. The law contains various fascist clauses of obligation. They include a fingerprinting system and the obligation always to carry the certificate. Those who violate these and other obligations are subjected to heavy penalties.

On the plea of violation of the "Alien Registration Law," the Japanese authorities have arrested and detained Korean nationals unwarrantedly and imposed penal servitude or fine upon them.

In addition, the Japanese authorities have forcibly searched houses of Koreans and offices of Chongryun and attempted to deport them "in violation of the Immigration and Emigration Control Ordinance."

We have continued campaigns calling for abolition of the presently enforced fingerprinting system, the obligation always to carry the certificate and imposition of penal servitude.

Our campaign has won support and sympathy from broad sections of Japanese people.

In February this year a 1 million signature collection campaign started. The campaign was called for by the Japanese political parties and social organizations.

In April the Japanese Socialist Party submitted a "bill for partial amendment to the Alien Registration Law" to the Diet. Meanwhile the National Association of Mayors presented a recommendation in writing opinion to the Japanese Government. Four hundred and sixty local assemblies in the districts covering some 50 percent of the Japanese population voted in favour of amendment to the "Alien Registration Law."

Nevertheless the Japanese Government has not yet accepted our demand and continues to violate the human rights of Korean nationals and suppress them.

The Korean nationals in Japan are overseas compatriots of a sovereign state, who are placed under the political and legal protection of the DPRK. They are also overseas citizens with special historical background as compared with other foreigners residing in Japan.

Therefore, the Japanese Government bears legal and moral responsibility to safeguard the democratic national rights of Korean nationals in Japan in the light of international law and practices.

Korean nationals' demand concerning the "Alien Registration Law" should be accepted and their human rights should be fully guaranteed.

A petition to the Japanese Government adopted at the gathering quoted Article 1 of the "Alien Registration Law" which says that the Law, through registration of foreigners, is intended to clarify matters related to the residence of foreigners residing in Japan and their social status and to contribute toward fair control over resident foreigners.

In spite of this stipulation, the petition claims, the "Alien Registration Law" functions as a "control law" to suppress Korean nationals in Japan, who form an overwhelming majority of foreigners residing in Japan.

The petition stressed the fact that the "Alien Registration Law" imposes upon foreigners a fingerprinting system, the obligation always to carry their alien registration certificate and other obligations, and provides for penal servitudes for those violators of the law.

The petition also pointed out that so far more than 500,000 Koreans have been arrested and investigated with many of them treated as if they were felons and subjected to penal servitude since its enactment.

Referring to a growing demand for revision of the "Alien Registration Law" among the Japanese people, the petition said some 460 local assemblies and the National Association of Mayors adopted resolutions and petitions.

The petition urged the Japanese Government to revise the "Alien Registration Law" so as to guarantee the fundamental human rights of Koreans who have stayed in Japan for a long time in the light of the spirit of the Japanese Constitution which provides to respect for the fundamental human rights and of international law including the International Covenants on Human Rights.

Regarding the fundamental revision of the "Alien Registration Law," the petition called for the following:

1) To abolish the fingerprinting system which harms the dignity of Koreans as human beings and subjects them to humiliating treatment;

2) The human rights of foreign nationals should be respected and the system obligating them always to carry their alien registration certificates should be abolished;

3) To abolish the system of imposing penal servitide.

On June 5 the Hibiya Open-Air Amphitheater filled to capacity some 12,000 Korean nationals here calling for the amendment to the "Alien Registration Law."

After the gathering the participants marched downtown Tokyo, chanting slogans, "Abolish the fingerprinting system! , "We demand the revision of the Alien Registration Law! "

Korea–New Nuclear Flash Point

(Continued from the previous issue)

Caspar Weinberger's five-year Defense Guidance inaugurated the doctrine of "prevailing" over the Soviet bloc according to a plan that escalates from conventional to limited to all-out nuclear war. As Thomas C. Reed, then special assistant to Reagan, told Richard Halloran of The New York Times in 1982, "There's nothing wrong with winning."

What most have failed to recognize in Weinberger's doctrine may be more important than its basic outline. First, it is not new. Second, it is directed not at the Soviet Union but at its allies, real and assumed. Third, it represents a doctrinal shift that in turn reflects an important shift in political coalitions in Washington. Halloran reported that Reagan's foreign policy advisers, unhappy with containment and détente, had devised the doctrine of "prevailing" in order to restore U.S. superiority. It is intended to "loosen" Soviet control over Eastern Europe, Cuba, Vietnam and North Korea, he wrote, and calls for the use of "special-operations forces to project U.S. power" into places where conventional forces might be "premature" or "infeasible," "particularly in Eastern Europe."

Prevailing is simply rollback by another name. It is positive, active, even aggressive, in contrast to the defensiveness of containment and what right-wing critics call the "pusillanimous" détente of Nixon and Kissinger. It is a rerun of the late 1940s shift in defense policy. Throughout World War II, Roosevelian internationalism–1940s détente–sought to enmesh the Soviet Union in a global system that the United States expected to dominate, while recognizing legitimate Soviet interests. In 1947, as the cold war deepened, American policy shifted toward containment. By 1949, the debate in high-level policy circles had shifted from internationalism versus containment to containment versus rollback. The early months of 1950 are particularly important here. Paul Nitze replaced George F. Kennan as head of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff and drafted NSC 68, the most important cold war document, which embodied a dialectic on containment and rollback. James Burnham, perhaps the key theorist on the virtues of rollback, found listeners for his views in Washington. John Foster Dulles, every Republican's choice for Secretary of State, joined the Truman Administration in April 1950 as a consultant to the State Department, thereby defusing some of the right-wing attacks on the Democrats led by Senator Joe McCarthy, who had begun his assaults two months earlier.

By August 1950 rollback phrases from NSC 68 were being used to justify a march into North Korea. Dulles was among the first to suggest that course, although to suggest that it was right-wing policy perverts the historical record: a broad coalition supported it. But then MacArthur's forces met several hundred thousand Chinese soldiers in the frigid. North Korean hinterland, causing what Secretary of State Dean Acheson called the worst American defeat since Bull Run. It produced one of the worst domestic political crises in postwar history. Truman's supporters blamed the debacle on MacArthur and vice versa. After the failure of rollback in Korea, the policy lived on as rhetoric in the Eisenhower-Dulles years and was not tried again until the Bay of Pigs fiasco.

North Korea is the only Communist regime in the postwar period to have had most of its territory occupied by the United States. The political side of the occupation was run by South Korean President Syngman Rhee and his police, and atrocities were committed against Communists and their supporters. Yet in the eyes of the Soviet Union and China, the Korean War taught the enemy a lesson: this far and no farther. As a result the Korean War was "limited" in another sense: the Chinese limited U.S. expansion.

Today, as in 1950, the debate is between containment and rollback. Advocates of rollback make their presence felt mostly through clandestine activities against Nicaragua and Suriname; in the on-again, off-again Libyan games, which seek to lure Col. Muammar el-Qaddafi into giving us an excuse to send troops against him; and in the Grenada invasion, which was called rollback by a State Department official but which was, like so much else about the Reagan years, a parody of the 1950s. Yet Grenada's significance as a step beyond containment was grasped, surprisingly, by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, who pointed out that such policies could lead to "horrible wars."

As we have seen, the Defense Guidance calls for detaching countries like North Korea from the Soviet orbit. One wonders if the Pentagon's planners realize that Soviet control has been loosened since at least the early 1960s, when North Korea sided with the Chinese (not wholly, but more assertively than any Communist state save Albania) in their dispute with Moscow. Pyongyang spent much of the late 1970s railing against "dominationism," its code word for Soviet imperialism, synonymous with China's "hegemonism." More important, North Korea is isolated, having no allies who can be counted on to come to its aid and no sympathetic constituency in the United States.

Perhaps the most bizarre aspect of Reagan's "doomsday scenario," as physicists Hans Bethe and Kurt Gottfried term his national security policies, is the doctrine of horizontal escalation, which calls for the United States to respond to a Soviet incursion with a counteroffensive in another region of the world. For example, if the Russians attack in the Persian Gulf, America might respond by charging up the Korean peninsula.

Yet the lunacy does not end there. In May 1983, Jack Anderson reported that since August 1981, when Reagan authorized the production of neutron-bomb warheads, the Pentagon has been "quietly" stockpiling them. Although European countries will not allow them to be put on their territory, Anderson wrote, Pentagon planners "know there's another place the tactical neutron bombs could be used effectively: South Korea." He went on to note that the bomb's inventor, Sam Cohen, got the idea for it while on a secret mission to Seoul in 1951 as a Defense Department consultant. If neutron bombs had been available in the battle to recapture Seoul, "their application would have represented a highly discriminatory attack," Anderson quoted Cohen as saying. The U.S. stockpile consists largely of "some 340 warheads built for the Lance ground-to-ground missile," Anderson reported. At that time, the Lance was "not yet deployed," and the neutron bombs were still in the United States, but it was "most likely" that South Korea would agree to their deployment. A Defense Department spokesman declined to comment when asked by reporters if the United States would use neutron bombs in response to an attack on South Korea.

For the past year the North Koreans have claimed that the United States plans to deploy Pershing 2 and cruise missiles in South Korea. Although to my knowledge there has been no such deployment, it would not be surprising if that was in the offing. As in Europe, such a move would be justified by the deployment of SS-20s in the far eastern regions of the Soviet Union, although they are presumably aimed at China and Japan rather than South Korea. The "hard target" Pershing is designed to place a high-yield warhead within sixty to a hundred feet of its target. Such explosions would be the most effective way of destroying the extensive underground bunkers and fortifications in North Korea, built in response to decades of U.S. nuclear intimidation. Such a deployment would make the South Koreans hostages to the superpowers' nuclear confrontation, whereas now the only threat to their security comes from the nonnuclear North. For the Pentagon, however, deployment of Pershings and cruises in South Korea would be ideal: a friendly government and no anti-nuclear protesters. In the words of a 1978 House Armed Services Committee report:

> Army commanders in Korea believe that Korea represents the best possible training ground in the world . . . extensive maneuvering areas, extensive free-fire ranges, as well as a real live adversary north of the DMZ. Moreover, it is one of the few US military bases worldwide where no one is trying to chase us out and no one is trying to raise the rent.

In a July 1982 lecture delivered in Seoul, Gen. Winfield W. Scott, then deputy commander of U.S. forces in South Korea, asserted that the U.S. Pacific Command had the authority to resist a North Korean attack with a "forward defense" that is "designed to strike hard at the enemy at the point of invasion." Congressional authorization is not required for such action, he said. In January 1983, Gen. Edward C. Meyer told reporters in Seoul that while the United States had the capability to fight a protracted conventional war in Korea, should the local commander need to use nuclear weapons, he would make his recommendation to Washington. "At that point," Meyer explained, "it is more of a political than a military issue . . . It's far simpler here than in Europe, where consultations have to be made with fifteen different sovereign nations."

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The left seems to have forgotten about Korea. Not so the right. In his syndicated column of November 10, 1982. Patrick Buchanan attacked the American Catholic bishops' pastoral letter on nuclear weapons. "How, in the name of God," he asked, "is any small nation to defend itself from a mass onslaught" by the Soviet Union or China? If North Korea attacked South Korea, "would the U.S. be acting irrationally if we detonated a nuclear weapon in front of, or on top of, that Communist army? Why? Which of St. Augustine's conditions for the waging of just war would be violated?"

It would be difficult to imagine how Buchanan could further caricature the bishops' moral guidance. He asks if nuking the North Koreans would be "irrational"; the bishops spoke of the "immorality" of the bomb itself. By Buchanan's reasoning, the Chinese would be justified in atomizing South Korea if its army marched on the North.

Another Reaganite who is obsessed with the North Koreans is New York Times columnist William Safire. In January 1981 he wrote that El Salvador is "this hemisphere's South Korea," the place where "we must break the Communist winning streak," a place "where we can win." What is winning? he asked. "Is it supporting a military junta that kills the opposition but by its repressive nature produces more opposition that becomes [*sic*] necessary to kill? If need be, yes–considering the aggressive totalitarian alternative."

At least Safire follows the logic to its conclusion: Do you like right-wing or left-wing killers? He'll take the former. But note his implied verdict on the Korean War, still shared by so many: We won. We did not win, and most people knew that in 1953. We were fought to a bloody stalemate by an army of peasants. We won only in his peculiar definition: thirty years later we still support a military regime that kills off its opposition.

Under Secretary of Defense Fred Iklé understands Korean War history a bit better. In a speech in Baltimore last September, he argued that U.S. intervention in Central America might well mean the partition of the region, with American soldiers required "to man a new military front line" in the East-West conflict. That is, we would need to find another 38th parallel.

It would be a dire mistake to suggest that such arguments are limited to the Republican right. The terror of the Korean War was bipartisan. The policy of placing nuclear weapons in South Korea, their sole conceivable use being against Koreans, has persisted since 1958. The intimidation, its breadth and scope, and the nuclear test games of the Team Spirit exercise began with the Carter Administration. The madness is the policy, and it is consensual. Thirty years of it has produced its mirror image in North Korea. But North Korean paranoia cannot be called pathological, and therefore it is not paranoia. A moment's reflection on what we look like from Pyongyang suggests that their behavior is far more explicable than ours. Who are the barbarians? **(End)**

(Continued from page 1)

Olympic Games as a single team.

It runs counter to the desire of the whole nation and to the expectations of the Korean residents in the Americas numbering more than 800,000 that the north and the south separately participate in the 23rd Olympic Games.

The DPRK Olympic Committee decided not to send its team to the 23rd Olympic Games on the basis of a full examination of all the afore-said facts.

The noble idea of Olympiad must be respected and its charter be thoroughly abided by.

To this end, it is necessary to hold the Olympiad in such a place where the sportsmen of all countries are allowed to freely participate in it out of harm's way, not subjugated to any political pressure and mental and physical restriction, irrespective of differences in ideology, religious belief, political view and social system.

Considering that this is a very urgent problem for the sound development of the Olympic movement in the future, we will spare no effort together with the national Olympic committees of all countries which set store by the Olympic Charter for this purpose.

It is our consistent stand to see that the north and the south of Korea form a single team of the nation and participate in the international games.

Although we failed to participate in them as a single team of the nation this time, we hold that this problem should be certainly solved in keeping with the expectations of the fellow countrymen and sportsmen.

We will continue as ever to make all sincere efforts for a single team of the nation to the international games.

Pyongyang,
June 2, 1984.

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